



## HOW AMERICANS SPEND THEIR LEISURE TIME

*The form and type of play and sports life which evolve in any group or nation mirror the development in other segments of the culture.*

*American Academy of Physical Education*

How do Americans' values affect how they spend their leisure time?



## BEFORE YOU READ

### Preview Vocabulary

**A.** Read these sentences from the chapter. Then use context clues to figure out the meanings of the AWL words in italics.

1. The form and type of play and sports life which *evolve* in any group or nation mirror the development in other segments of the culture.
2. The competitive ethic in organized sports contains *elements* of hard work and physical courage. Hard work is often called “hustle,” “persistence,” or “never quitting” in the sports world, while physical courage is referred to as “being tough” or “having guts.”
3. “The Bible says leisure and lying around are morally dangerous . . . sports keep us busy. . . . There are probably more really *committed* Christians in sports, both collegiate and professional, than in any other occupation in America.”
4. Some people are particularly concerned about the injuries that high school players get in football games. The pressure to “hit hard” and win high school games is *intense*.
5. In the past, teams and most players stayed in one city and *bonded* with the fans. Now professional sports are more about money and less about team loyalty.
6. Many worry about the amount of sex and violence that children are *exposed* to as they watch TV, play games, and explore the Internet.
7. Mississippi officials *attribute* the drop in childhood obesity to a local focus on the issue, a 2007 law that mandated more physical education, and a decision by the state school board to put more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains on menus.
8. First Lady Michelle Obama started a campaign to fight childhood obesity by stressing children’s health and fitness. She *advocated* for federal legislation requiring schools to offer healthier lunches, and she is encouraging kids to exercise more.

Now write the correct AWL word next to its definition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. willing to work very hard at something
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. parts or features of a whole system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. develop by gradually changing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. to say that an event is caused by something or someone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. very strong
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. shown, faced with
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. acted and spoke out in support of
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. developed a special relationship

- B. Classification:** Recreational activities are usually not competitive and are done for fun, relaxation, and, sometimes, self-improvement. Sports are more organized and usually involve competition and rules of how to play.

Write **S** if the word or phrase concerns sports and **R** if it has to do with recreation.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. team
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. hobby
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. handicrafts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. hustle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. gold medal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. do-it-yourself projects
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. professional tennis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. going to the theater
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. video games
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. skiing

## Preview Content

- A.** Think about the quotation by the American Academy of Physical Education at the beginning of the chapter. Then discuss these questions with your classmates.

1. How do you think Americans like to spend their leisure time?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of playing competitive sports?
3. What do you know about Americans' eating habits? What is "junk food"?
4. What is the impact of television and video games on children?
5. How has technology impacted leisure time?

- B.** Read the headings in the chapter and look at the illustrations. Write five topics that you predict will be covered in this chapter.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## SPORTS AND AMERICAN VALUES

- 1 Most social scientists believe that the sports that are organized by a society generally reflect the basic values of that society and attempt to strengthen them in the minds and emotions of its people. Therefore, organized sports may have a more serious social purpose than spontaneous, unorganized play by individuals. This is certainly true in the United States, where the three most popular organized sports are American football,\* basketball, and baseball, with soccer gaining in popularity.
- 2 Traditionally, Americans have seen organized sports as an example of equality of opportunity in action. In sports, people of different races and economic backgrounds get an equal chance to excel. For this reason, notes sociologist Harry Edwards, Americans have viewed organized sports as “a laboratory in which young men, regardless of social class, can learn the advantages and rewards of a competitive system.” Although Edwards specifically mentions young men, young women also compete in organized sports without regard to their race or economic background. The majority of American football and basketball players, both college and professional, are African-American, and about one-third of professional baseball players are Hispanics or Latinos. Women’s sports have grown in popularity in the United States, and they now have more funding and stronger support at the college level than in the past. The Olympics provide evidence of the increased interest in women’s organized sports. American women have won gold medals for several team sports—softball, basketball, and soccer.
- 3 The American ideal of competition is also at the very heart of organized sports in the United States. Many Americans believe that learning how to win in sports helps develop the habits necessary to compete successfully in later life. This training, in turn, strengthens American society as a whole. “It is commonly held,” says one sports writer, “that the competitive ethic taught in sports must be learned and ingrained<sup>1</sup> in youth for the future success of American business and military efforts.” In fact, about two-thirds of American boys play organized sports outside of school, and more than half of the girls do, too.
- 4 Amateur athletics, associated with schools and colleges, are valued for teaching young people traditional American values. The competitive ethic in organized sports contains elements of hard work and physical courage. Hard work is often called “hustle,” “persistence,” or “never quitting” in the sports world, while physical courage is referred to as “being tough” or “having guts.” Slogans are sometimes used to drive home the competitive virtues for the young participants:

*Hustle—you can’t survive without it.*  
*A quitter never wins; a winner never quits.*  
*It’s easy to be ordinary, but it takes guts to excel.*
- 5 In the process of serving as an inspiration for traditional basic American values, organized sports may be considered as part of “the national religion,” a mixture of patriotism and national pride on the one hand, with religious ideas and symbols on the other (see Chapter 3). Billy Graham, a famous American Protestant religious leader, once observed: “The Bible says

\* Generally, in the United States, when the word “football” is used, it refers to the American game of football. What is known as football in other countries is called “soccer” in the United States.

<sup>1</sup> ingrained: attitudes or behavior that are firmly established and therefore difficult to change



leisure and lying around are morally dangerous . . . sports keep us busy. . . . There are probably more really committed Christians in sports, both collegiate and professional, than in any other occupation in America.” On the other hand, in recent years there have been a number of examples of professional sports stars behaving very badly, and there have been significant scandals in college sports as well.

### Competition Carried to an Extreme?

6 Although sports in the United States are glorified by many, there are others who are especially critical of the corrupting power of sports when certain things are carried to excess. An excessive desire to win in sports, for example, can weaken rather than strengthen traditional American values.

7 Critics have pointed out that there is a long tradition of coaches and players who have done just this. Vince Lombardi, a famous professional football coach, was often criticized for stating that winning is the “only thing” that matters in sports. Woody Hayes, another famous football coach, once said: “Anyone who tells me, ‘Don’t worry that you lost; you played a good game anyway,’ I just hate.” Critics believe that such statements by coaches weaken the idea that other things, such as fair play, following the rules, and behaving with dignity when one is defeated, are also important. Unfortunately, many coaches still share the “winning is the only thing” philosophy.

8 There is, however, also a tradition of honorable defeat in American sports. Sociologist Harry Edwards, for example, has pointed out:



American football is a rough sport that sometimes causes injuries.



*The all-important significance of winning is known, but likewise, there is the consoling<sup>2</sup> "reward" of the "honorable defeat." Indeed, the "sweetness" of winning is derived . . . from the knowledge of having defeated a courageous opponent who performed honorably.*

9 When the idea of winning in sports is carried to excess, however, honorable competition can turn into disorder and violence. In one baseball game, the players of two professional teams became so angry at each other that the game turned into a large-scale fight between the two teams. The coach of one of the teams was happy about the fight because, in the games that followed, his team consistently won. He thought that the fight had helped to bring the men on his team closer together. Similarly, a professional football coach stated, "If we didn't go out there and fight, I'd be worried. You go out there and protect your teammates. The guys who sit on the bench, they're the losers." Both coaches seemed to share the view that if occasional fights with opposing teams helped to increase the winning spirit of their players, so much the better. Hockey coaches would probably agree. Professional hockey teams are notorious<sup>3</sup> for the fights among players during games. Some hockey fans seem to expect this fighting as part of the entertainment.

10 There are some who criticize this violence in sports, particularly in football, which may be America's favorite spectator sport. From time to time articles appear in newspapers or magazines such as *Sports Illustrated*, one of the nation's leading sports magazines, criticizing the number of injuries that have resulted from the extreme roughness of the game, increased by a burning desire to defeat one's opponent. In recent years, there

<sup>2</sup> *consoling: making someone feel better when he or she is feeling sad or disappointed*

<sup>3</sup> *notorious: famous or well-known for something bad*

<sup>4</sup> *dementia: loss of the ability to think normally*

has been a lot of attention paid to head injuries—brain concussions that cause problems as athletes age. There is evidence that these injuries cause brain damage that can be severe, even resulting in dementia.<sup>4</sup> People are particularly concerned about the injuries that high school players get in football games. The pressure to "hit hard" and win high school games is intense. In some parts of the country, especially in the South, boys start playing tackle football in elementary school, bringing the risks of competitive pressure to nine- and ten-year-olds. Concussions are also a problem for soccer players, particularly for girls (when "heading") because their necks are not as strong as boys.

11 Most Americans would probably say that competition in organized sports does more to strengthen the national character than to corrupt it. They would probably say that eliminating competition in sports and in society as a whole would lead to laziness rather than hard work and accomplishment. One high school principal, for example, described the criticism of competitive sports as "the revolutionaries' attempt to break down the basic foundations upon which society is founded." Comments of this sort illustrate how strong the idea of competition is in the United States, and how important organized sports are as a means of maintaining this value in the larger society.

12 Another criticism of professional sports is that the players and the team owners get too much money, while fans have to pay more and more for tickets to the games. Basketball, baseball, and football stars get multi-million-dollar contracts similar to rock singers and movie stars. Some have asked whether these players are really athletes or entertainers. Furthermore,

players are often traded to other teams, or choose to go as free agents, and a whole team may move to another city because of money. In the past, teams and most players stayed in one city and bonded with the fans. Now professional sports are more about money and less about team loyalty.

- 13 College football and basketball programs are also affected by big money. The teams of large universities generate millions of dollars, and there is enormous pressure on these sports programs to recruit top athletes and have winning seasons. The pressure is on the young athletes as well. There are some high school students who would not be able to afford college if they did not get a sports scholarship. Once they are in college, it is often difficult to balance the demands of daily sports practice and the season game schedule with the need to study. Some colleges have a better rate of athletes graduating than others. In addition to the danger of failing academically, there is another reason why some athletes do not finish college. The very best football and basketball players are often recruited by professional teams while they are still in school. Some students may choose to give up studying for a college degree for the chance to earn big money and early success as a pro.
- 14 Another problem facing organized sports is the use of performance-enhancing drugs.<sup>5</sup> With the pressure to win so strong, a number of athletes have turned to these drugs. Although the use of most performance-enhancing drugs is illegal, it has now spread from professional sports down to universities and even high schools and middle schools. The use of these drugs puts the health of the athletes in danger, and it is ethically wrong. It goes against the American values of equality of opportunity and fair competition. But

by 2004, the problem had become so significant that President George W. Bush mentioned it in his State of the Union address:

*Athletics play such an important role in our society, but, unfortunately, some in professional sports are not setting much of an example. The use of performance-enhancing drugs like steroids in baseball, football, and other sports is dangerous, and it sends the wrong message—that there are shortcuts to accomplishment, and that performance is more important than character.*

The use of these drugs has called into question the achievements of some baseball players and their records for homeruns, etc., and several players have been denied admission to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

- 15 The case of cyclist Lance Armstrong and his use of performance-enhancing drugs has received intense international attention. Armstrong was widely respected in the United States (although many overseas were suspicious) for his seven Tour de France wins and his charity work fighting cancer. The U.S. Post Office was even an official sponsor of his cycling races. It was a shock to many Americans when the evidence of his drug use was revealed, and he was stripped of his cycling victories.

## Recreational Activities

- 16 Unlike organized sports, what is generally called recreation in the United States is not expected to encourage competition. For this reason, recreation is much more spontaneous and serves the individual's needs away from the competitive world of work. Nevertheless, much can be learned about the values of Americans from an examination of the kinds of recreation in which they engage. Many recreational

<sup>5</sup> *performance-enhancing drugs: drugs such as steroids that some athletes use illegally to improve their strength or endurance*



activities are organized at the local level and are paid for (in part) by local governments. Local Parks and Recreation organizations often offer a wide range of activities to community members. There is usually a Parks and Recreation department that operates a recreation center that has fitness equipment and offers classes, and it maintains outdoor facilities. These may include public parks, playgrounds, soccer and baseball fields, basketball and tennis courts, golf courses, walking and bike trails, and swimming pools. These facilities are open to all at little or no cost. During good weather, many communities sponsor outdoor activities and festivals that feature events such as food tasting, outdoor concerts, county fairs, contests, and races. Often, these are attended by whole families and groups of friends.

- 17 Some Americans prefer recreation that requires a high level of physical activity. This is true of the most popular adult recreational sports: jogging or running, tennis, and skiing. It would seem that these Americans carry over their belief in hard work into their world of play and recreation. The expression “We like to work hard and play hard” is an example of this philosophy.

- 18 Physical fitness is a way of life for these Americans. Some of them regularly work out at community gyms or private sports clubs—lifting weights, swimming, playing squash or racquetball; participating in aerobic exercise classes; or using exercise bikes, treadmills, rowing machines, or stair-steppers. Some choose to do long-distance running and may

participate in a marathon race. In addition to the famous Boston and New York marathons, there are races in many other cities and even in small towns, drawing from several hundred to thousands of participants. Few of the runners expect to win—most just want to finish the race, and over a half a million people do finish a marathon each year. The number of people participating in marathon races has gone down dramatically, but the number finishing them has gone up.

- 19 Most races are open to all, young and old alike, even those in wheelchairs, and many encourage walkers as well as runners. Charity races are also very popular. Participants ask people to sponsor them by contributing to the charity if they finish the race. The distances vary from 5K to 10K to full marathons and often include social events. The Race for the Cure to raise money for breast cancer research draws women who are breast cancer survivors and their friends and family, and those who participate to honor a loved one who has (or had) the disease.
- 20 The interest that Americans have in self-improvement, traceable in large measure to the nation’s Protestant heritage (see



Serious runners train hard for their races.



Chapter 3), is also carried over into the recreation habits of some people. It is evident in the joggers who are determined to improve the distance they can run, or the people who spend their vacation time learning a new sport such as sailing or scuba diving. The self-improvement motive, however, can also be seen in many other popular forms of recreation that involve little or no physical activity.



Many Americans enjoy rock climbing, white-water rafting, and motorcycling.

- 21 Interest and participation in cultural activities, which improve people's minds or skills, are also popular. Millions of Americans go to symphony concerts, attend live theater performances, visit museums, hear lectures, and participate in artistic activities such as painting, performing music, or dancing. Many Americans also enjoy hobbies such as weaving, needlework, candle making, wood carving, quilting, and other handicrafts.<sup>6</sup> Community education and recreation programs offer a wide range of classes for those interested in anything from using computers to gourmet cooking, learning a foreign language, writing, art, self-defense, yoga, and bird-watching.
- 22 The recreational interests of Americans also show a continuing respect for the self-reliance, and, sometimes, the adventure and danger of frontier life. While some choose safe pastimes such as handicrafts, gardening, or DIY (Do It Yourself) projects like building bookcases in their den, others are ready to leave

home and take some risks. Adventure travel has grown to be a multi-billion-dollar business. Millions of Americans have bought mountain bikes to explore the wilderness on their own. Many others are choosing to go white-water rafting, mountain climbing, rock climbing, skydiving, helicopter skiing, and bungee jumping. U.S. park officials complain about the number of people who take life-threatening risks in national parks and have to be rescued. "It is as if they are looking for hardship," one park official stated. "They seem to enjoy the danger and the physical challenge."

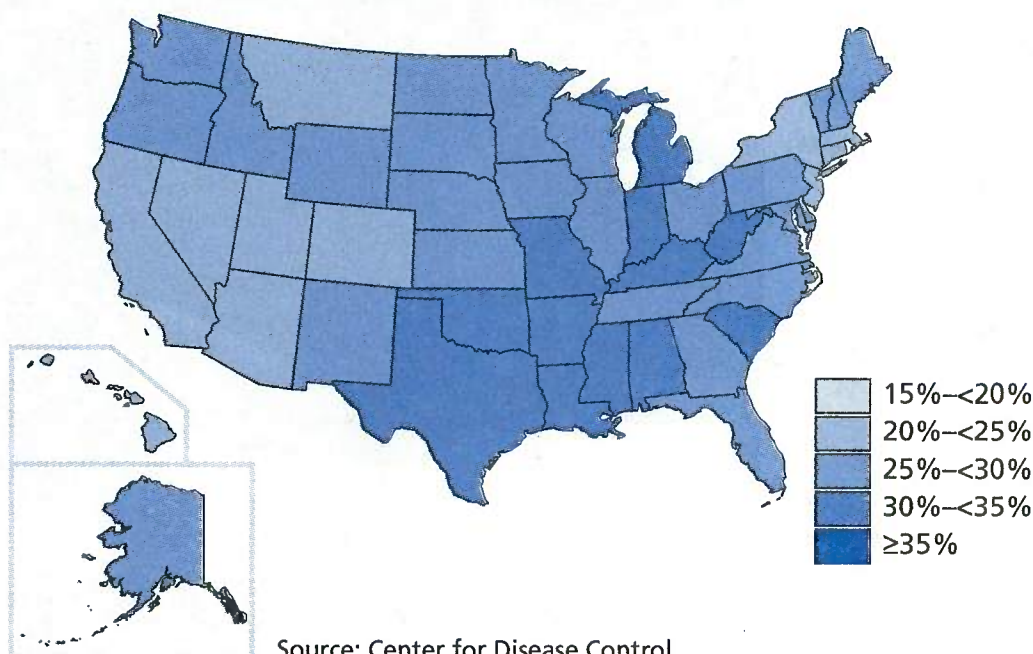
- 23 Not all Americans want to "rough it" while they are on their adventure holidays, however. There are a number of travelers who want "soft adventure." Judi Wineland, who operates Overseas Adventure Travel, says, "Frankly, it's amazing to us to see baby boomers seeking creature comforts." On her safari trips to Africa, she has to provide hot showers, real beds, and night tables. The Americans' love of comfort, mentioned in Chapter 5, seems

<sup>6</sup>handicrafts: skills needing careful use of your hands, such as sewing or making baskets



to be competing with their desire to feel self-reliant and adventurous. Others simply enjoy being outdoors in the United States fishing, birding, or observing other wildlife. More than 90 million Americans a year participate in these activities.

## PREVALENCE OF SELF-REPORTED OBESITY AMONG U.S. ADULTS BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM, 2011



Source: Center for Disease Control.

### Health and Fitness

24 In spite of all these opportunities to be physically active, however, many Americans are not physically fit, or even try to be. The overall population is becoming more overweight, due to poor eating habits and a sedentary<sup>7</sup> lifestyle. Government studies estimate that fewer than half of Americans exercise in their leisure time. Experts say that it is not because Americans “don’t know what’s good for them”—they just don’t do it. By mid-2000, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) sounded the alarm—almost two-thirds of Americans were overweight, and more than one in five were obese. The CDC reported that obesity had become a national epidemic. After smoking, obesity was the number two preventable cause of death in the United States. The government began a campaign to urge people to lose weight and get more exercise. But by 2011, the numbers were worse: More than one-third of American adults were obese. Incidentally, the obesity rate is higher in some states than others. The map above shows the percent of obese people in each state.

25 It’s not that Americans lack information on eating well. Newspapers and magazines are full of advice on nutrition, and diet books are best-sellers. Indeed, part of the

problem may be that there is too much information in the media, and much of it is contradictory. For thirty years, the government encouraged people to eat a diet high in carbohydrates and low in fat to avoid health risks such as heart disease and certain types of cancer. Many Americans ate low-fat, high-carbohydrate foods and gained weight. Then in the early 2000s, high-protein, low-carbohydrate diets became popular.

26 Many Americans have tried a number of diets, searching for the magic one right for them. Some overweight people say the diet advice is so confusing that they have just given up and eat whatever they want. Since 1994, the government has required uniform labeling so that consumers can compare the calories, fat, and carbohydrates in the food they buy. More than half of Americans say they pay attention to the nutritional content of the food they eat, but they also say they eat what they really want when they feel like it. For example, they may have switched to skim milk but still buy fancy, fat-rich ice cream. As one American put it, “Let’s face it—if you’re having chips and dip as a snack, fat-free potato chips and fat-free

<sup>7</sup> *sedentary: doing or requiring much sitting*



sour cream just don't taste as good as the real thing."



Nutrition label from a small bag of chips

27 Experts say that it is a combination of social, cultural, and psychological factors that determine how people eat. A *Newsweek* article on America's weight problems referred to "the culture of overindulgence"<sup>8</sup> seemingly ingrained in American life. "The land of plenty seems destined to include plenty of pounds as well," they concluded. Part of the problem is that Americans eat larger portions<sup>9</sup> and often go back for second helpings, in contrast to how much people eat in many other countries.

28 Another factor is Americans' love of fast food. Although the fast-food industry is offering salads on its menus, most Americans still prefer "junk food." They consume huge quantities of pizza, hamburgers, French fries, and soft drinks at restaurants, not only because they like them, but also because these foods are often the cheapest items on the menu. Another significant factor is Americans' busy lifestyle. Since so many women are working, families are eating a lot of fast food, frozen dinners, and restaurant takeout. Some experts believe that Americans have really lost control of their eating; it is not possible to limit calories

<sup>8</sup> overindulgence: the habit of eating or drinking too much

<sup>9</sup> portions: the amount of food for one person, especially when served in a restaurant

when they eat so much restaurant and packaged food. It takes time to prepare fresh vegetables and fish; stopping at a fast-food chain for fried chicken on the way home from work is a much faster alternative. Often, American families eat "on the run" instead of sitting down at the table together.

29 First Lady Michelle Obama started a campaign to fight childhood obesity by stressing children's health and fitness. Her program is called "Let's Move," and it focuses on better nutrition as well as increased physical activity. She advocated for federal legislation requiring schools to offer healthier lunches, and she is encouraging kids to exercise more. At the White House, she planted a garden with the help of kids from D.C. inner city schools and called attention to the fact that many poor inner city neighborhoods do not have grocery stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables. Many have only small neighborhood stores that sell chips and sodas and other "junk food" that is high in calories and low in nutritional value. Often, both children and adults who live in poverty have higher rates of obesity than the general population.

30 There is evidence of some improvement in the rates of childhood obesity. Mississippi is among the most obese states in the nation, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), but its rate of childhood obesity has dropped in recent years. The state made important changes in the time for exercise and the type of food served in the public schools:

*Mississippi officials attribute the drop to a local focus on the issue, a 2007 law that mandated more physical education and a decision by the state school board to put more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains on menus.*



- 31 Not everyone thinks that having the government mandate exercise programs or school lunch menus is a good idea, but it does seem to be helping. The problem of childhood obesity is truly alarming: Nearly one in three children in the United States is overweight or obese. The numbers are even higher in the African-American and Hispanic communities, where nearly 40 percent of the children are overweight or obese.



First Lady Michelle Obama has created a program to fight childhood obesity.

## The Impact of Television, Video Games, and the Internet

- 32 Ironically, as Americans have gotten heavier as a population, the image of a beautiful woman has gotten much slimmer. Marilyn Monroe, a movie star of the 1950s and 1960s, would be overweight by today's media standards. Television shows, movies, and TV commercials feature actresses who are very slender.<sup>10</sup> Beer and soft drink commercials, for example, often feature very thin girls in bikinis. As a result, many teenage girls have become insecure about their bodies and so obsessed<sup>11</sup> with losing weight that some develop eating disorders such as anorexia or bulimia.
- 33 Another irony is that although television seems to promote images of slender, physically fit people, the more people watch TV, the less likely they are to exercise. Television has a strong effect on the activity level of many Americans. Some people spend much of their free time lying on the couch watching TV, channel surfing,\* and eating junk food. They are called "couch potatoes," because they are nothing but "eyes." (The small marks on potatoes are called *eyes*.) Couch potatoes would rather watch a baseball game on TV than go play softball in the park with friends, or even go to a movie. Cable and satellite TV bring hundreds of stations into American homes, so there is an almost limitless choice of programs. Americans spend more of their leisure watching TV than doing any other activity.
- 34 Another challenge is the effect of all this technology on children. Some worry that American children and young people are spending too much time watching television, using the Internet, and playing video games. One effect is that channel surfing and surfing on the web shorten a child's attention span. Also, research shows that multitasking is really switching rapidly from one task to another, and it is not really doing several tasks at the same minute. There is evidence that the brains of children and young people are being rewired by these activities. There is an effect on both their minds and their bodies. Clearly, they are not getting enough exercise. The government estimates that eight to 18-year-olds spend an average of 7.5 hours a day using entertainment media, including TV, computers, video games, cell phones, and movies. Only one-third of high school students get the recommended levels of physical activity.

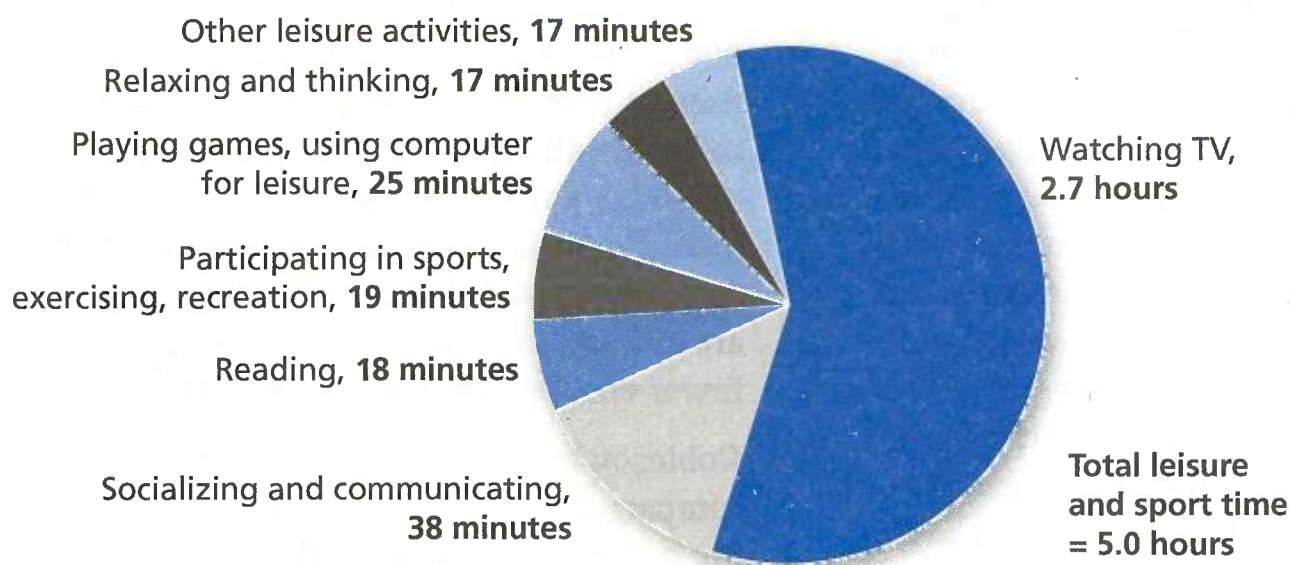
<sup>10</sup> *slender: thin, graceful, and attractive*

<sup>11</sup> *obsessed: thinking about a person or a thing all the time and being unable to think of anything else*

\* *Constantly clicking the remote control to change from channel to channel. (Note also the term "surf the web" that means to go from site to site, and surfing refers to the sport of riding the waves on a special board.)*



## LEISURE TIME ON AN AVERAGE DAY



Note: Data include all persons age 15 and over. Data include all days of the week and are annual averages for 2010.  
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

35 Others worry more about the quality of what children are watching on TV, the content of video games, and what they are seeing on the Internet. Many worry about the amount of sex and violence that children are exposed to as they watch TV, play games, and explore the Internet. Americans face a constant dilemma<sup>12</sup>—how to balance the right to free speech with the need to protect children and maintain standards of decency.<sup>13</sup> Because Americans place such a high value on individual freedom, particularly freedom of speech, they have traditionally been very hesitant to censor,<sup>14</sup> or even restrict, the flow of information by any means of communication. True censorship occurs when the government sets the standards; most Americans would prefer that the entertainment industry regulate itself, and the movie industry does have a rating system for films. The Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) “assigns the age and content ratings for video games and mobile apps, enforces advertising and marketing guidelines for the video game

industry, and helps companies implement responsible online privacy practices.”



“On the Internet, nobody knows you’re a dog.”

36 On the one hand, some people believe that the federal government should regulate the Internet to protect children. There have been instances where adults have met children or teenagers over the

<sup>12</sup> *dilemma: a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice between two or more actions*

<sup>13</sup> *decency: basic accepted behavior, especially moral and sexual behavior*

<sup>14</sup> *censor: to examine books, movies, or letters to remove anything that is offensive*

Internet and have persuaded them to meet in person. In several instances, teenagers have been kidnapped. Parents have great fear about their children meeting strangers on the Internet and about their possible exposure to pornography. It is against the law to send pornography through the U.S. mail, and some wish it were outlawed on the Internet as well. (Child pornography is already against the law.) But it is not just children who can get into trouble on the Internet. Many adults have been the victims of scams where they are tricked into giving personal information that allows criminals to steal money from their bank accounts, or even their whole identity. The anonymity of the Internet is valued by many, but it also has hurt a number of people. Most alarming is the cyberbullying of some teenagers that has been so hurtful that the victims have committed suicide.

- 37 On the other hand, many Internet users believe that government regulation could threaten the growth and vitality of the Internet. Some would argue that the lack of regulation has permitted the Internet's explosive growth and the development of new technologies to deliver it. Wireless technology now allows Americans to access the Internet just about anywhere, including, ironically, many fast-food restaurants. Many people are happy that technology has made it possible for them to communicate with just about anyone anywhere. However, this 24/7 access (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) has a huge impact on leisure time and Americans' ability to relax. Joe Robinson, in his book *Work to Live: Reclaim Your Life, Health, Family, and Sanity*, states, "The line between work and home has become so blurred that the only way you can tell them apart is that one has a bed." Robinson and others are trying to get American companies to offer more vacation time. The

majority of Americans work more than forty hours a week, and many only get one or two weeks a year of paid vacation time. When the economy has a downturn, many are afraid to take the short amount of vacation time they have. The U.S. Travel Association reports that the average American vacation is now 3.8 days; people are taking more long-weekend trips, and fewer one- or two-week-long trips.

- 38 Robinson has organized the Work to Live campaign, with the goal of changing the national labor laws so that everyone would be entitled to at least three weeks of vacation per year. He says that our founding fathers Thomas Jefferson and John Adams "believed that democracy was at risk if all attention in society was focused only on making money. It's hard to be an engaged citizen, not to mention a parent or actual human, when the overwork culture abducts you from all other responsibilities in life." He argues that Americans would be even more productive if they could have a month of vacation like most Europeans do.
- 39 Vacation time renews the spirit and gives people the energy and vitality to lead productive lives. Leisure time in the United States offers something for everyone; the only complaint that most Americans have is that they do not have enough of it. Americans, like people everywhere, sometimes choose recreation that just provides rest and relaxation. Watching television, going out for dinner, and visiting friends are simply enjoyable ways to pass the time. However, as we have seen, millions of Americans seek new challenges involving new forms of effort even in their leisure time. "Their reward," states *U.S. News & World Report*, "is a renewed sense of vitality,"<sup>15</sup> a sense of a goal conquered and confidence regained in dealing with life's "ups and downs."

<sup>15</sup> *vitality: great energy and cheerfulness, and the ability to continue working effectively*



## AFTER YOU READ

### Understand Main Ideas

Review the predictions you made on page 231 before you read the chapter. Were your predictions correct? Write the number of the paragraph where you found the information next to each prediction.

### Understand Details

Write the letter of the best answer according to the information in the chapter.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Organized sports in a society
  - a. are a poor reflection of the values of that society.
  - b. are a good reflection of the values of that society.
  - c. are leisure activities and games which tell us very little about the social values of a country.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following ideals is at the very heart of organized sports in the United States and is, therefore, the most important ideal expressed in organized sports?
  - a. self-reliance
  - b. self-denial
  - c. competition
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of these statements is not true?
  - a. Billy Graham, a Protestant religious leader, has criticized sports for having a negative effect on the morals of young Americans.
  - b. Most Americans would probably agree that organized sports are an important way for young people to learn to compete.
  - c. Organized sports are an example of the “national religion,” the mixing of national pride and religious values.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Vince Lombardi, a famous professional football coach, expressed the view that
  - a. sports help boys grow into men.
  - b. a good football player makes a good soldier.
  - c. winning is the only thing that matters.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Leading sports publications such as *Sports Illustrated* have stated that
  - a. sports are good in general, but excessive violence in sports should be stopped.
  - b. sports corrupt the American spirit and should be replaced with noncompetitive activities.
  - c. many aspects of American culture, such as music and art, have been replaced by the love of sports.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Some of the most popular forms of recreation in the United States, such as jogging, reflect the attitude that
  - a. Americans like the challenge of adventure sports.
  - b. contact with nature is good for the soul of man.
  - c. it is good to work hard and to play hard.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of these statements is not true?
- Many Americans like to spend their leisure time learning new skills in order to improve themselves.
  - The American respect for self-reliance can be seen in the popularity of adventure travel, where people often have to rough it.
  - Because of their active lifestyles, the number of people who weigh more than they should is decreasing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. According to the chapter, why do so many Americans have poor eating habits?
- They are unaware of the dangers of high-fat diets.
  - The foods that they buy in the stores have no labels that give nutritional information.
  - They are too busy to cook, and they eat a lot of fast food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of these statements is not true?
- The majority of American homes have TV systems that can get fifty channels or more.
  - Most Americans have such a busy lifestyle that they watch very little TV.
  - American children watch a lot of television, and play a lot of video games.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of these statements is true?
- Most Americans are not concerned about the level of violence on television.
  - The federal government censors programs on TV to maintain high standards of decency.
  - Some children's television programs are educational and have much less violence than adult programs.

## Talk About It

Work in small groups and choose one or more of the following questions to discuss.

- What is your favorite sport, and why? Have you ever played on a team? Explain.
- What are popular forms of recreation in your country? What do you like to do in your leisure time?
- How would you compare the day-to-day level of physical activity of people in your country with that of Americans?
- Do you think college sports teams are really like professional teams? Should the players be paid? Why or why not?
- What is the most violent sport? Have you ever been at a sports event where there was fighting? Explain.



## SKILL BUILDING

### Improve Your Reading Skills: Scanning

Scan the chapter for these names and terms. Then identify each with a short phrase.

1. junk food: \_\_\_\_\_
2. couch potato: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Vince Lombardi: \_\_\_\_\_
4. channel surf: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Michelle Obama: \_\_\_\_\_
6. cyberbullying: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Lance Armstrong: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Judi Wineland: \_\_\_\_\_
9. CDC: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Joe Robinson: \_\_\_\_\_

### Develop Your Critical Thinking Skills

Work with a partner and find examples of how Americans' traditional values affect organized sports and other ways Americans spend their leisure time. Put the examples into the correct categories. First match the examples with the values they illustrate, and then look for additional examples in the chapter. Answers may be used more than once.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <u>e,h</u> 1. individual freedom | _____ 4. competition                        |
| _____ 2. self-reliance           | _____ 5. material wealth/the American Dream |
| _____ 3. equality of opportunity | _____ 6. hard work                          |

- a. both boys and girls play organized sports
- b. hustle and persistence, never quitting
- c. great emphasis on winning in sports
- d. many blacks on professional basketball teams
- e. Americans free to pursue a great variety of individual interests in their leisure time
- f. love of adventure travel in the wilderness, roughing it
- g. many children have smartphones and other digital devices

- h. professional sports team members free to change teams as free agents
- i. emphasis on children playing competitive sports
- j. popularity of do-it-yourself projects
- k. buying teenagers cell phones and computers
- l. having very little vacation time

## Build Your Vocabulary

### Opposites

Read the sentences below that contain pairs of opposites in parentheses. Choose the correct words and write them in the sentence blanks.

1. Baseball, football, basketball, and soccer are popular (**individual/team**) \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
2. Slogans are sometimes used to drive home the competitive (**vices/virtues**) \_\_\_\_\_ for the young participants: A quitter never wins; a (**winner/loser**) \_\_\_\_\_ never quits.
3. When the idea of winning in sports is carried to excess, honorable competition can turn into (**order/disorder**) \_\_\_\_\_ and violence.
4. There are some who (**criticize/praise**) \_\_\_\_\_ this violence in American sports, particularly in football, which is probably America's favorite (**participant/spectator**) \_\_\_\_\_ sport.
5. (**Amateur/Professional**) \_\_\_\_\_ athletics, associated with schools and colleges, are valued for teaching young people traditional American values.
6. Most Americans would probably say that competition in organized sports does more to (**corrupt/strengthen**) \_\_\_\_\_ the national character than to (**corrupt/strengthen**) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
7. Some Americans prefer recreation that requires a high level of (**physical/mental**) \_\_\_\_\_ activity such as jogging, tennis, and skiing.



8. The overall population is becoming overweight due to poor eating habits and a **(sedentary/active)** \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle.
9. Another irony is that although television seems to promote images of **(obese/slender)** \_\_\_\_\_, physically fit people, the more people watch TV, the less likely they are to exercise.
10. Unfortunately, most experts would probably say that the 1990s brought few **(positive/negative)** \_\_\_\_\_ changes in children's programming.

### More AWL Words

Test your knowledge of these AWL words by matching them with their definitions.

comment	guidelines	item	overseas	range
contract	illustrate	label	principal	relax
derive	image	lecture	project	symbol
equipment	injury	likewise	psychological	uniform

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. most important
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a piece of paper with information about the thing attached to it
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a carefully planned work
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a single thing in a group
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the way a person or product is presented to the public
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. different things of the same general type
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. in the same way
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. to make the meaning of something clearer by giving examples
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a legal written agreement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a word, principle, or instruction about the best way to do something
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. in a foreign country across the ocean

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. something that represents an idea
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. a wound to your body caused by an accident or attack
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. being the same in all its parts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. relating to the way that people's minds work
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. a long talk given to a group
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. special things needed for a sport
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. an opinion that you express
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. to have its source in (something)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. to feel calm and comfortable

## Play a Vocabulary Game

Work in small groups, and think of words and phrases that would fit into categories. Challenge another group to a competition—you tell them the words and phrases, and they guess the category. You can use information in this chapter or choose other vocabulary having to do with sports, recreation, health and fitness, diet, television, or computer technology. Here are some suggestions for categories:

- things that have to do with soccer
- (names of) basketball players
- (names of) popular diets
- things relating to culture or the arts
- things you can do on the Internet
- things teenagers like to do
- food that is good for you
- junk food
- things that might happen to a couch potato
- things a couch potato might use
- dangerous leisure activities
- equipment you need for football
- Olympic sports

## Classify Words

Work with a partner. Circle the words or phrases that do not belong in each category.

**EXAMPLE:** team sports: football, baseball, hockey, tennis

*Tennis* does not belong because it is an individual sport, not a team sport.



1. **adventure sports:** helicopter skiing, African safaris, white-water rafting, gardening, rock climbing, bungee jumping, skydiving, mountain climbing
2. **things parents worry about:** pornography, explicit sex on TV, strangers on the Internet, gourmet cooking, childhood obesity, shortening of child's attention span, violence
3. **reasons why many Americans are overweight:** fast-food restaurants, larger portions, second helpings, sedentary lifestyle, overseas travel, poor eating habits, lack of exercise
4. **hobbies:** weaving, playing professional football, painting, performing music, bird-watching, making candles, Chinese cooking, learning a foreign language, traveling
5. **things made possible by technology:** wireless networks, handicrafts, laptop computers, accessing the Internet in a Starbucks, cell phones, email, instant messaging, paging, Internet games, walkie-talkies, exchanging digital photos

## EXPAND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

### Think, Pair, Share

How do you prefer to spend your leisure time? Read this list of leisure-time activities and decide which you enjoy most. Number them in order of importance, with number 1 as your favorite choice. Share your list with a partner and then with another pair of students.

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ Go on a walk or hike        | _____ Go swimming          |
| _____ Read a good book            | _____ Listen to music      |
| _____ See a movie                 | _____ Attend a concert     |
| _____ Play a sport                | _____ Have a family picnic |
| _____ Work out at a gym           | _____ See a play           |
| _____ Have dinner at a restaurant | _____ Visit a museum       |
| _____ Watch TV                    | _____ Go shopping          |
| _____ Go to a friend's house      | _____ Watch a game         |
| _____ Have a friend visit you     | _____ Other: _____         |

# Ask Yourself / Ask Americans

If possible, ask several Americans the following questions. Then do a poll among your friends or classmates. Compare their responses with the pie chart on page 241 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

1. Think about your daily schedule. How much time each day do you spend doing each of these activities:  
Working and related activities  
Leisure and sports  
Household activities  
Eating and drinking  
Caring for others  
Sleeping  
Other activities \_\_\_\_\_
2. What are your two or three favorite leisure activities?

## People Watching

*In some countries, lunch is a leisurely meal that may take two or three hours. Some people eat at a nice restaurant with friends or co-workers, while others return home to eat with their families. For many, lunch is the main meal of the day. In contrast, many Americans eat lunch “on the run.”*

If possible, observe Americans eating lunch. Compare their lunch habits with those of your culture. Record your observations in the chart. Compare your observations with those of your classmates.

Observation Questions	Americans at Lunch	_____ at Lunch
1. Where are they eating?		
2. What are they eating?		
3. What size are the portions?		
4. How long do they stay?		
5. Do they take any food with them when they leave?		



## Use the Internet

Choose one of these activities and do research on the Internet with a partner.

1. Work with a partner to learn about popular American diets. Use the Internet and find information on several diets. Decide which one you think is best and why. Then share your diet choice with your classmates. These are some popular diets:

Vegetarian, or vegan	The Zone
Dean Ornish, or low-fat	Weight Watchers
Atkins, or low-carbohydrate	Jenny Craig
South Beach	Mediterranean
2. Reality TV shows have become very popular in the United States and in other countries. Use the Internet to find out how to become a contestant on these shows. Choose one program and write a report about how to apply to appear on the show.
3. Americans have started to move back into cities from the suburbs to live in communities where they can walk to work, shopping, entertainment, etc. At the same time, there is a trend to urbanize the suburbs by building walking communities that are more like small towns, with houses, schools, shopping, and offices close together. Look on the Internet for more information about these walkable, convenient urban and suburban communities. Some examples are: Capital Hill in Seattle, WA; Short North in Columbus, OH; and Ballston, VA (in the Washington, D.C. area). Check out the website [www.walkscore.com](http://www.walkscore.com)

## Small-Group Projects

Some people say that Americans don't have any culture. By that they probably mean that the United States has not been a country long enough to have developed its own art forms—music, dance, or theater—usually referred to as the *fine arts*. Work in small groups to test that theory or hypothesis. If you are living in the United States, find out about your local community. Are there libraries? Museums? Theaters where concerts and plays are performed? Check the entertainment section of your local newspaper (or a website) and see if any of the following are scheduled:

1. Ballets or other dance performances
2. Art or other exhibitions
3. Symphony concerts
4. Other concerts or musical performances
5. Poetry readings
6. Operas
7. Plays



Dancers from Morphoses perform in Christopher Wheeldon's "Commedia" at New York City Center.

Make a list of these performances or exhibitions, and indicate the nationality of both the artist who is performing the work and the artist who created it. Share your findings with your classmates. Work in small groups and design a cultural-adventure travel brochure. Decide all the details of the trip.

1. What kind of adventure is it?
2. Where will it take place?
3. What are the dates?
4. How much will it cost and what is included?
5. What experiences will the travelers have?

You may wish to include an itinerary and some pictures, if possible. When you have finished, share your brochure with your classmates.

## WRITE ABOUT IT

Choose one of the following topics. Then write a short composition about it.

1. Some would say that American homeowners have an obsession with having a beautiful lawn. In the United States, lawns occupy more land than any single crop, including wheat and corn, and in western cities as much as 60 percent of water is used for lawns. Do you think green spaces are important? Write about the use of land for private lawns or public parks, and describe differences between the United States and your country.
2. Write about the problem of protecting children from sex and violence in television programs and movies, on the Internet, and in video games. Use a graphic organizer to plan your essay.
3. Two of the fastest growing sports are NASCAR racing and golf. Write a report about why you think they are so popular, or choose another sport to write about.



4. Many American children are very impressed with sports stars. Do you think sports superstars have a responsibility to be positive role models for young people? Write an essay explaining why or why not, and give examples.

## EXPLORE ON YOUR OWN

### Books to Read

H. G. Bissinger, *Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and a Dream*—A successful sportswriter, Bissinger spent a year in the Texas town of Odessa writing about their high school football program.

Pat Conroy, *My Losing Season*—In this memoir, fiction-writer Conroy tells about his personal experience as a high school basketball player at the Citadel, a military college.

Michael Mandelbaum, *The Meaning of Sports: Why Americans Watch Baseball, Football, and Basketball and What They See When They Do*—The author, a well-respected foreign policy analyst, explores Americans' fascination with team sports and how they satisfy deep human needs.

George Plimpton, *Paper Lion*—Plimpton recounts his story of being a 36-year-old rookie playing for the Detroit Lions.

Cheryl Strayed, *Wild: From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest Trail*—A woman's life changes on a 1,100 mile hike alone on the trail from the Mojave Desert to Washington state.

### Movies to See

*42*—This film is based on the true story of Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play in American major league baseball.

*The Fighter*—A docudrama explores the remarkable rise of a Massachusetts-born, junior welter-weight champion boxer named “Irish” Micky Ward.

*Moneyball*—Oakland A's general manager Billy Beane assembles a successful baseball team on a lean budget by employing computer-generated analysis to choose new players.

*Rudy*—A boy who has always been told that he is too small to play college football is determined to overcome the odds and fulfill his dream of playing for Notre Dame.

*The Social Network*—This film tells the story of how Mark Zuckerberg and a friend started Facebook when they were students at Harvard.